



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Negligence and compensation cases annotated. Cumulative common sense index. Vols. I—X. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1917. Pp. 1133. \$5.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

BOGEN, B. D. *The extent and scope of Jewish philanthropy.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. \$2.)

HURRY, J. B. *Poverty and its vicious circles.* (London: J. & A. Churchill. 1917. Pp. xiv, 180. 5s.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

The Socialism of To-Day. A Source-Book of the Present Position and Recent Development of the Socialist and Labor Parties in All Countries, Consisting Mainly of Original Documents. Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN, and HARRY W. LAIDLER, and other Members of a Committee of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1916. Pp. xvi, 642. \$1.60.)

The subtitle of this volume which reads, "A source-book of the present position and recent development of the socialist and labor parties in all countries, consisting mainly of original documents," is a more adequate description of the purpose and character of the book.

The first half of the book consists of a more or less exhaustive documentary narrative of the socialist movement throughout the world. The second half is devoted to a similar documentation of the programs and problems of the socialist organizations in the various countries.

In thus resorting to a documentary and statistical presentation of socialism, the authors, whether intended or not, have achieved, aside from the avowed purpose of an unbiassed and an uncritical study of socialism, the more important service of presenting the socialist movement not as a simple and unvarying article of faith adhered to by the so-called socialists and those in sympathy with them, but as a propaganda and a reform movement bearing all the marks and characteristics supplied by the varying needs and requirements of varying conditions and circumstances.

The method used for a long time and currently in academic treatments of social and economic problems has been to reduce, by analogy or otherwise, to simplest terms a conglomerate of incorrigible factors affecting those problems and thereby arriving

at broad generalizations or "universal" truths. Latterly, however, students have come to the realization of the fact that such broad generalizations are seldom warranted by the facts in the given case, and, what is still more important, that economic problems differ typically one from the other.¹

Any illusion that may still be entertained as to the international character of socialism should be dissipated on the most cursory review of the present volume. Socialism as a theoretical speculation has long ceased to hold the first place in the interest of the rank and file of its students and followers, and the zeal which its advocates and prophets still manifest in socialism is merely as a politico-reform movement and as such it must needs lose its erstwhile international character.

Of course, this is not to say that, for instance, the socialism of Germany does not bear any resemblance to that of the French—quite the contrary. But apparently there is still enough difference in local color to make one of the arch protagonists of German socialism bold to declare in favor of the German bureaucratic rule as against French republicanism (p. 20).

The Socialism of To-day, for the study of socialism as a politico-reform movement, is without much question an excellent handbook, but like other books of the same character it suffers somewhat from the faults of its qualities. In spite of the fact that socialism as a theory and philosophy has ceased to command first attention, yet the strength of socialism lies essentially in its philosophy and ideals. As such it is not amenable to demonstration by the enumeration of ambitious programs of social reform, still less by the recital of statistics on votes and population. For instance, the trend of state and federal legislation of the recent past has probably more to say concerning the weakness or strength of socialism in the United States than the fact that statistically the membership of the Socialist party has fallen off since 1912 (p. 191), or that in the same year the socialist vote was more than double that of 1908 (p. 196).

In spite of such discretionary discrepancies in the distribution of emphasis, for the more detailed and particularistic study of socialism in colleges and universities the book should find a preferential place among textbooks on socialism.

LEON ARDZROONI.

Fresno, California.

¹ Cf. R. F. HOXIE, "Trade Unionism in United States," *Journal of Political Economy*, March, 1914.